

**MESSAGE STYLES OF MEANING TYPES IN THE SONGS LYRIC BY
CONAN GRAY'S *KID KROW* ALBUM
(A Semantic Approach)**

THESIS

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Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh




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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My self, who always keep going to complete this thesis, who never give up for everything happen, and always give the best efforts for everything.
2. My beloved parents, who always send a lot of love, pray and support so I can complete this thesis.
3. My dearest families, who always keep support on me while I complete this thesis
4. My beloved best friends, who always remind me and stay by my side while I complete this thesis
5. My best partner, who always support me and help me in completing this thesis.

MOTTO

فَارْغَبْ رَبِّكَ وَإِلَى

“dan hanya kepada Tuhanmulah, engkau berharap”

(QS. Al-Insyirah 94:8)

جَمِيلًا صَبْرًا فَاصْبِرْ

“Maka bersabarlah kamu dengan kesabaran yang baik”

(QS. Al-Ma’arij 70:5)

“A winner is a dreamer who never gives up”

(Nelson Mandela)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Message Styles of Meaning Types in the Song Lyrics by Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Sukoharjo, 22 Mei 2023



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The Researcher



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ABSTRACT

Lisa Lavinia. 2023. *Message Styles of Meaning Types in the Song Lyrics by Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album*. Thesis. English Literature, Culture and Language Faculty.

Advisor : Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Connotative, Denotative, Message Style, Conan Gray, Song lyrics.

It is possible to use several types of meaning in a song for its delivery. Of the phenomenon of the large number of pieces that have implicit meaning, many researchers have started to examine the importance of songs using semantic knowledge. This research aims to analyze the types of meanings in the song lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album.

This research uses the theory of types of meaning by George Yule (2020). There are denotative and connotative meanings, types of connotative meaning by Alan Cruse (1997), positive, neutral, and negative connotative, and the theory of the kinds of message style by Prieto (1969) there are style mark and style signal.

The researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher utilized the documentation technique to retrieve data and information on the song lyrics, which show connotative and denotative meanings. This research uses four techniques analyzing data by Spradley (1980). The data validation technique used in this research uses a data validator with a specialized linguistics discipline.

The analysis shows that the researcher found 74 data of connotative and denotative meanings in the song lyrics of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album. The dominant data found in the song lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album are negative connotative with 38 data and style signal with 53 data. From the data collected and analyzed, the ten songs of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album mostly use connotative meanings and are delivered using a style signal message. Conan Gray delivers the messages of the songs using connotative meaning to give the emotional feeling for the listeners. Conan uses style signal to conveys the message of his songs to make the songs more emotional and has aesthetic value.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- DM : Denotative Meaning
- Neg : Negative Connotative
- Neu : Neutral Connotative
- Pos : Positive Connotative
- SS : Style Signal
- SM : Style Mark

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As one of the literary works that made to convey feelings, music is indeed here to be a medium for expressing and describing everyone's self-expression. Music can even become an identity for a particular individual or group, and it can be used as a national anthem. The journey of music from time to time cannot be separated from how music trends change every year. Various kinds of developments both influenced from within the country and abroad eventually gave rise to various kinds of phenomena, starting from the birth of new musicians, new trends, to the acculturation of various international music genres. Western music is music that comes from western culture and comes from various countries such as America, England and various other countries from the European continent.

The use of music as a medium of communication often makes the lyrics of a song implicitly created. Some songs are written in a foreign language that even when people listen to them, they sound out of sync and it's hard to understand what the true meaning of the lyrics of the song is. That phenomenon is often elicited by song connoisseurs. One of these literary works is able to resemble the meanings of the lyrics with melodies and musical rhythms which will then come into the listener's ears. The emergence of this phenomenon has made connoisseurs of literary works begin to study the true meaning of song lyrics. The reason is that every song has different characteristics on their lyrics. Every song lyricist or singer will also convey the meaning of the song through a different choice of

words. There are several songwriters who convey the meaning of the song using the same lyrics as the meaning, but there are also those who use connotative meaning to convey the message in the song.

Song lyrics are the main element in building a piece of music and are categorized as poetry in literary works. Ministry of National Education (2008) explains that lyrics are literary works that contain an outpouring of the creator's feelings. Semi (1984) states that lyrics are very short poems that appreciate emotion. Sylado (1983) also states that it can also be a musical arrangement that can be added with lyrics to express the feelings and thoughts of the composer in certain ways related to the general field. So lyrics and songs are a unit related to the field of language.

To be able to understand the message contained in a song, people can understand the various types of meaning and the delivery of meaning. In a song, it is possible to use several types of meaning for its delivery. These meanings can be classified according to the provisions of the linguistics used. In interpreting meaning, the language science used is semantics. From the phenomenon of the large number of songs that have implicit meaning, many researchers have started to examine the meaning of songs using semantic knowledge.

Semantics is a study of meaning, and, since meaning is a part of language, semantics is a part of linguistic (Palmer, 2001). In deciphering a language, there are various types of meaning which categorized according to their sense and usage. One of the linguistic scientist, named George Yule, states that there are two types of meaning, denotative meaning and connotative meaning.

In some cases, many people have difficulty in interpreting songs clearly. This is because several songwriters convey the meaning in the songs using connotative words that have different meaning. Therefore, this research aimed to analyse further what connotative meaning is and how it differs with denotative meaning.

Yule (2020) states that connotative is a meaning that communicate feeling, expressions, or reactions to words that may be found among some individuals or groups. Meanwhile denotative meaning or referential meaning is the type of meaning that has dictionaries meaning. The word “*needle*” in English might include “thin, sharp, steel instrument” if it interpreted denotatively. While in connotative, “*needle*” might associate with “pain, illness, blood, drugs, thread, knitting, or small thing that hard to find” and those associations may differ from one person to another person (Yule, 2020).

Cruse (1997) divides connotative meaning into 3 types, there are: positive connotative, negative connotative, neutral connotative. For example, the word “*angel*” has two sides of meanings, it can be interpreted in denotative meaning as an actual angel and it can be interpreted in connotative meaning as a beautiful girl or person with kind personality. Another example, in the song *Heather* by *Conan Gray*, there is a lyric “*Both our parents were evil*” which has a connotative meaning in The word “evil” can be interpreted as “cruel and inappropriate nature, always act wild and has bad behaviour”. By using Cruse (1997) theory about connotative, those lyric can be classified into negative connotative.

Based on the previous research entitled “*An Analysis on The Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics of Creed’s Songs*”, Mangewa (2012) uses three types of connotation, there are negative connotation, positive connotation,

and neutral connotation. For example the lyric on the song *Don't Stop Dancing* by *Creed*, there is a word "*Wicked*" which can be determined into two sides of meaning, as in denotative it is mean "morally bad," or "intended to harm or capable to harming somebody", but in connotative meaning, it can be categorized as negative connotation which means "bad and evil".

Another related study is a research from Desy Riana Pratiwi, and friends which entitled as "*The Analysis of Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Ariana Grande's Song Lyrics: A Semantic Study*". The research aims to analyse denotative and connotative meanings that found in the song lyrics. The song chosen for this research is Ariana Grande's song entitled "God is a Woman". This research use the theory from Geoffrey Leech about semantic. In this research, the researchers only focus on analysing the amount of connotative and denotative meaning that found in Ariana Grande's song and comparing between the amount of connotative and denotative. The results of this research are more connotative meanings and two denotative meanings. In those research, the lyric "*the universe when I'm in company, all in me*" from the God is Woman song by Ariana Grande, it classified into connotative meaning.

This research will analyse the types of connotative and denotative meaning in the song lyrics of Gray's Kid Krow Album by using the theory from Alan Cruse (1997) and to know how the types of meaning convey the overall meaning construction of the song lyric by using the theory from Prieto (1969).

Example of the datum from this research, the song lyric from a song entitled Comfort Crowd by Conan Gray:

Song Lyric: "*But you say through a sigh*"

Connotative word: “*say through a sigh*”

The phrase “*say through a sigh*” in those song lyrics can be interpreted with connotative meaning into feeling of disappointment, complaining, anger or sadness. In denotative meaning, people can only “say” through words, either it written or spoken. Meanwhile, in that phrase, the singer wants to convey the feeling through a “sigh” which mean by dictionaries as “a heavy breath”. It can be defined into connotative meaning as Yule explained that connotative is a meaning that communicate feeling, expressions, or reactions to words that may be found among some individuals or groups, and classified into negative connotative according to the types of connotative meaning by Cruse which explained as meaning that often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response (1997).

Based on the several previous studies, this research has several research gaps and deferent object to analyse, there are the theories and the object that uses in this research. This research uses an album from Conan Gray entitled *Kid Krow* as the object to analyze because the songs from that album has the unique lyrics and unusual in the words choosing, so it can be studied in this research. This research uses the theories from George Yule (2020) about types of meaning, Alan Crsue (1997) about types of connotative, and Prieto (1969) about types of message style. With reference to the semantic theory, this research was made with the hope of being able to explore the meaning of the Conan Gray song in the *Kid Krow* album. Gray’s song has the unique lyrics to convey the message of the stories behind the songs. The aim of this research is that to shows the interesting stories behind the song lyrics, and it can be expressed through the words choice and the types of meaning.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study uses the limitation of study as the limit of research coverage. The limitation of this research is object or subject average. This research will focus on analysing the meaning of the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album. The album has 10 songs, there are: Comfort Crowd, Wish You Were Sober, Maniac, Checkmate, The Cut That Always Bleed, fight or Flight, Affluenza, Heather, little League, and The Story. The data of this research are taken by the song lyric in online music platform named Spotify. The data from this study are in the form of words or phrases that are selected from the iconic words and contain denotative and connotative meanings. The data obtained can be used to answer research questions and the purpose of this research.

This research are using the theory of Yule (2020) and Cruse (1997) to analyze the types of connotative and denotative meaning. Yule states that denotative meaning or referential meaning is the type of meaning that has dictionaries are designed to describe, while connotative is a meaning that communicate feeling, expressions, or reactions to words that may be found among some individuals or groups. Cruse (1997) divided connotative meaning into 3 types, there are: Positive connotative, Negative connotative, Neutral connotative. To answer the research question of the types of style message, this research is using the theory of Prieto (1969) which explain about the types of message style. Prieto (1969) states that literary work has two styles to conveying their message, there are style mark and style signal. Style mark is the type of message when it conveyed directly or denotatively, while style signal is the type of message when it conveyed using connotative meaning or connotatively. So, this research is limited to focus on

analysing the types meaning that found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray Kid Krow Album and the types of message style used in the song lyrics to convey the message.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the previous studies and the research background, there are a number of research gaps that will be analysing in this research. This research will analyse about:

1. What are the types meaning found in the iconic words in songs lyric of Gray's Kid Krow Album?
2. What are the types of message style of meaning types found in the iconic words in song lyrics in the Gray's Kid krow album?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of problem above, this research will focus on analysing the problem and get to solve the objectives of the study, there are:

1. To describe the types of meaning found in the iconic words in songs lyric of Gray's Kid Krow Album.
2. To describe the types of message style by the meaning types in the iconic words in song lyrics in the Gray's Kid krow album.

E. The Benefits of the study

1. Theoretical Benefits

This research hopefully can make a positive contribution to further studies in semantic approach. It is expected to contribute the literature review and can be an additional reference that can be used for another research which related into analysis of connotative and denotative meaning in the songs lyric. With the preparation of this research, it is hoped that it can be considered for further research. This study also aims to explore and learn more about the meaning of song lyrics that is being high-listened in public.

2. Practical Benefits

This research is represented about the study of meaning in the songs lyric. It is expected to be useful and provide an overview to the public about the actual meaning of the songs. This research is expected to be able to reveal the true meaning of Conan Gray's song lyrics in the *Kid Krow* album. So when people listen to these songs, they will know what message and meaning that the songwriter wants to convey to the listeners. This research also can be used as an additional reference for readers who have interest in studying semantic especially in connotative and denotative meaning in the songs lyric.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

1. Meaning

Meaning is a truth relation between signs and referent, the conception of referent (the word and its relationship), or the conception of knowledge (Beatriz Garza, 1991). There are 7 (seven) types of meaning in semantics; Denotative meaning, Connotative meaning, Social meaning, Affective or

Emotive meaning, Collocative meaning, and Thematic meaning (Leech, 1974). Every single word has their own meaning, and it will impact the meaning of the whole sentence.

2. Connotative

Prieto (1969) associates connotation with the meaning that is obtained from the different ways of constructing a message. While Gary-Prieur (1971) consider that connotation is a significative networks constructed by the text. Connotative meaning can changes the actual meaning of a word, it depends on how the people think about the word. In other word, connotative meaning is when a word suggests a set of association or it is an imaginative or emotional suggestion connected with the words, while readers can relate to such associations (Sari & Kusumawardani).

3. Denotative

According to Gary-Prieur (1971), denotation is the opposition of connotation. Denotation is the types of meaning that primary informative and purely referential sense. Denotative meaning is the meaning that have straight meaning towards the dictionary. Denotative meaning has an permanent meaning and cannot changed by the suggestion of the readers or speakers. If we say about denotative meaning, it will say about the real meaning of words according to the dictionary.

4. Conan Gray

Conan Gray is an American singer and song writer that raised in California and Georgetown, Texas. Conan Gray has his own characteristic about music. Gray started his career as a singer with released his debut EP

Sunset Season in 2018. He already released several single and has two albums, *Sunset Season* and *Kid Krow*.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning (Palmer, 1976). Chaer (1990) states that semantics is a branch of linguistics that has a close relationship with others social sciences, such as sociology, anthropology, and psychology. In the other opinion, semantic is one of branches of linguistic which is studying about the meaning and considered as a major branch of linguistic devoted to study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1991). According to Cole (1981) Semantic is the study of meaning and sentence and also in language.

Recanati (2004) states that semantics deal with the literal meaning of words and sentences as determined by the rules of the language. Meanwhile, Fromkin (2001) explains that the study of linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics. Another opinion from Leech (1981) semantic is the study of meaning and as the centre of communication in language. George Yule (2020) said that semantic is the study of meaning in words, phrases and sentences.

Semantics helps us easily to express meaning in everyday language. In conclusion, semantics is a branch of linguistics that studying about meaning, words and sentences. Semantics is an important part when we talk about meaning. To avoid the ambiguity, people need to understand what is semantic and what the types of meaning are. Semantics is well needed in every

literature works because it relate with meaning. If people talking in daily life, they might be do not understand that understanding what people saying is also part of semantic. Semantic is a big and wide linguistic science to study.

Sitti & Asmayanti (2021) explain in their book entitled “Semantics Book” that there are exist the three basic terms that have been widely used. There are meaning, sense, and reference. Meaning is the most obscure aspect to study, because communicate with each other need to convey “what it mean” effectively, and it used meaning to understand. Sense is defined as the way in which words relate to each other within a language, it also applies to when the words are taken out of context. A referent is a person or thing to which a linguistic expression or the symbol refers (Sitti & Asmayanti, 2021).

2. Types of Meaning

Yule (2020) explains the 2 types meaning. There are Connotative meaning and Denotative Meaning.

a. Denotative Meaning

Denotative refers to the dictionary meaning which indicates the concepts. Denotative meaning or referential meaning is the types of meaning that dictionaries are designed to describe. Denotative meaning is meaning that conveyed by literal use of a word (Yule, 2020). The example of denotative meaning that Yule explains in the book *The Study of Language* is the word “*rose*”, these word can be interpreted denotatively as a flower with red colour. Those meaning is appropriate based on the meaning of the word in dictionary.

b. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the type of meaning conveys feeling, reaction, and expression to words that may be found among some individuals or groups (Yule, 2020). The example of denotative meaning that Yule explains in the book *The Study of Language* is the word “*home*”, these word can associate with “cozy, loving, and comfortable”. Those associations may differ from one person to another person. Connotative meaning cannot be part of the word’s referential or denotative meaning.

3. Types Connotative Meaning

Alan Cruse (1997) divides the types of connotative meaning into three types, there are:

a. Positive

Positive connotative is words that make people feel good (Cruse, 1997). People often use positive words to make other people feel good and not to offend someone’s feeling. Positive means creates the positive vibes with positive word. For example the word “happy” can be interpreted by various meaning according to the context, such as enjoy, comfort, laugh, love, and etc.

b. Negative

Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response (Cruse, 1997). Negative means show the disagreement, expressing a bad expression, gloomy, denial, angry, pessimism, and shows any other bad thinking. Negative of connotative can be classified according to the context of the word, for example the word “*bark*” when it uses to the dog such as “his dog bark at me” it can referred as neutral meaning

about a dog barking at someone, but when it uses in human such as “you barked at my face” it refers into negative connotative because it has bad emotional feeling. When word “bark” used in human it mean they shout at aggressively, and in rough voice. The sentence “you bark at my face” means someone shout to other people aggressively and using the rough voice.

c. Neutral

Neutral of connotative meaning is words that cause no emotional reaction (Cruse, 1997). It refers when the word has a neutral meaning, not conveying the positive or negative emotional feeling. The using of these kind types of connotative is according to the context. For example the word “*stone*”, when the word “stone” used without emotional boundary, it can refers to something hard. Such as when it used in sentence “your coffee just being a stone cold” it means the coffee is completely cold. There is no cause’s emotional reaction.

4. Types of Message Style

Prieto (1969) states that every literary work has the difference style to convey their message, it can be connotatively or denotatively. Prieto (1969) uses connotation to refer to the style of any kind of message. Prieto coins the terms Style Mark and Style Signal in order to differentiate the style of a message from the style of literary works. Style Mark is the style of message that uses in literary works which conveyed their message denotatively or using denotative meaning. Meanwhile, Style Signal is the style of message that used in literary works which conveyed by using connotative meaning, or using aesthetic content at a connotative level.

a. Style Mark

Style Mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. Literary works can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning (Prieto, 1969). For example the phrase “that is a cow” has the straight meaning that it pointing at a cow as an animal, it can be classified into Style Mark because the phrase is using denotative meaning.

b. Style Signal

Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning (Prieto, 1969). For example as the phrase “rainy tears” means that the people crying a lot or being so sad, it can be classified into style signal because the phrase is using connotative meaning to convey the message.

5. Conan Gray’s *Kid Krow* Album

Conan Gray is an American singer and song writer that raised in California and Georgetown, Texas. Conan Gray has his own characteristic about music. Gray started his career as a singer with released his debut EP *Sunset Season* in 2018. He already released several single and has two albums, *Sunset Season* and *Kid Krow*. *Kid Krow* is Gray’s album which released on 2020 with 12 songs, there are: Comfort Crowd, Wish You Were Sober, Maniac, Checkmate, The Cut That Always Bleed, fight or Flight, Affluenza, Heather, little League, and The Story. The most popular song in his album is Heather. His songs are much liked by teenagers because it has emotional lyrics and meanings that are

very relevant into social life. Because all of his songs in *Kid Krow* Album are going viral, the songs bring out a lot of implied meanings in the lyrics which are very interesting to study scientifically.

B. Previous Studies

This research adheres to the previous research study. To write this research, it takes several previous studies to support the references of this research. In this case, this research uses five differences previous studies from difference sources and difference object. The first is the research from Desy Riana Pratiwi, and friends (2020) which entitled as “*The Analysis of Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Ariana Grande’s Song Lyrics: A Semantic Study*”. This research aims to analyse denotative and connotative meanings that found in the song lyrics. This analysis used a qualitative descriptive method and analyse the use of words including finding meaning contained in song lyrics. The song chosen for this research is Ariana Grande’s song entitled “God is a Woman”. This research use the theory from Geoffrey Leech about semantic. In this research, the researchers only focus on analysing the amount of connotative and denotative meaning that found in Ariana Grande’s song and comparing between the amount of connotative and denotative. The results of this research are more connotative meanings and two denotative meanings. The different between the first previous research with this research is on the object and the theory that used to analyze.

The second previous research study is the re thesis from Zaenal Muttaqien (2015) which entitled “*The Denotative and Connotative Meanings in the Axe –*

Advertisement". This research aims to know more about the meaning of signs which consist of denotative and connotative level. In this research, Muttaqien use 2 different research questions, the first question is how is denotative meaning described in Axe advertisement and the second question is how is connotative meaning stated in Axe Advertisement. The method that used in this research is qualitative method through descriptive analysis technique. From the research, the writer explains that the five AXE – advertisement have primary sign as denotative level and secondary sign as connotative level. The different between the second previous research with this research is on the object, the focus of analysing, and the theory that used to analyze.

The third previous research is the research from Yulianus P. Mangewa (2012) which entitled "*An Analysis on the Denotative and Connotative Meaning of Lyrics in Creed's Songs*". This research uses the descriptive qualitative method in finding the denotative and connotative meaning. This research has 2 problem statement, the first problem statement is what kinds of denotative and connotative meaning are shown on the lyrics of Creed's songs and the second is what are the dominant words of denotative and connotative meaning found on the lyrics of Creed's songs. The data is taken from the lyric of Creed's songs which consist of two lyrics from different albums such as *My Sacrifice* and *Don't Stop Dancing*. The conclusions of this research are the writer found many words, phases, and sentences refer to the Christian theological concept which conveyed through the lyrics. The different between the third previous research with this research is on the object, the research focus, and the theory that used to analyze.

The next previous research is the research from Reyuna Larasatika (2017) which entitled “*Connotative and Denotative Meaning of Emotion Words in Twenty One Pilots’ Blurryface Album*”. This research discuss about connotative and denotative meaning consisting in emotion words in the lyrics of Twenty One Pilots’ songs in Blurryface album. In this research, Larasantika wrote 2 objectives of the research, the first is kind of emotion words consisiting in Blurryface album and the second is identifying the connotative and denotative meaning of emotion words in Blurryface album imply the song writer’s background. This research uses the theory from Robert Plutchik and Henry Kellerman’s book entitled *Emotion: Theory, Research, and Experiment*. The method that used in this research is qualitative method because the research is describing verbal data. The different between the fourth previous research with this research is on the object, the research focus, and the theory that used to analyze.

The last previous research is the research from Arsiska Sari & Paramita Kusumawardhani (2016) which entitled “*Denotative and Connotative Meaning in One Direction’s Songs Lyric: A Semantic Perspective*”. This research focused to find the words that contains with connotative and denotative meaning on specific object in One Direction’s songs. This research used Withers and Keami semantic theories. In this research, the researchers only focus on analysing the types of connotative and denotative meaning that found in the One Direction’s dong. The data collection from this research was taken from the text of the song lyrics. This research is using descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research is connotative meaning found

more dominant rather than denotative meaning. The different between this fifth previous research with this research is on the object and the theory that used to analyze.

Concluding from all the previous studies used, this research has differences in the objects and the theory used to analyze. This study uses the album from Conan Gray entitled *Kid Krow* with a total of 10 songs. The object was chosen because it is a new object that still barely analysed as a thesis studies. The object also has suitable criteria for studied the meaning using the theory from Yule (2020) and Cruse (1997) regarding denotative and connotative meaning types, as well as the theory from Prieto (1969) concerning the type of message delivery based on the type of meaning.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design is a part of scientist research that refers to some ways to integrate different component of research project in cohesive way to ensure the researcher able to answer the question (Creswell, 2009). This research uses descriptive qualitative method to observe the research because the data are in the form of word or phrase from the song lyrics of Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album which contain of connotative and denotative meaning. Creswell (2014) explained that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researchers making interpretations of the meaning of data (Creswell, 2014).

Walberg (1996) states there are five steps in conducting research, namely identifying research problems, conducting empirical studies, replicating or repeating, integrating and reviewing, and the last is using and evaluating research. Qualitative method as a human instrument, aimed to focus on the research, selecting the informant as the source of the data, analysing the data, and make the conclusion of the research (Sugiyono, 2017). This research is using semantic approach with focusing on the types of meaning to analyse the

connotative and denotative. Semantic is the study of meaning and as the centre of communication in language (Leech, 1981).

Linguistic has always search for answer to certain questions regarding the nature of meaning, as for example, what precisely is meaning, what kind of meanings can be described and what are the characteristic of the relationship that allow natural language to signify (Beatriz Garza, 1991). Every literature work has their own meaning behind the explicit meaning. With semantic, it can be solved and analysed the actual meaning according the context and the primary meaning straight towards the dictionary.

B. Data and Data Sources

Arikunto (2002) defines that data are all facts and figures that can be used as material in compiling information, information itself is the result of data processing that is used for an interest. Data source is a research in the form of words or acts of observed or interviewed things, picture and documents (Moloeng, 2007). This research needed the legal music platform to get the correct lyrics, which would then be processed into domain data. This research takes the data from the songs lyric of Conan Gray's *Kid Krow* album. The songs lyric are taken from the legal music platform named Spotify. The forms of the data from this research are words or phrases of the song lyrics that have the connotative and denotative meaning.

The data forms of this research is the glimpse of the song lyric, it can be words or phrases. Take the example of the datum that are found from the song lyrics of Conan Gray's *Kid Krow* album is the lyric "*This hurt that I'm*

holding is getting heavy” this datum can be categorized as Connotative Meaning in the meaning according to Yule (2020) which classified into Negative of Connotative regarding the theory from Cruse (1997) about connotative types and defined into Style Signal in the types of message according to Prieto (1969).

The word “heavy” in those song lyric can be classified into negative of connotative because it refers as a feeling of “too much pain” or “too hurt too handle” that the singer want to convey through the song lyric. While Prieto (1969) states in the types of messages that a word or sentence which communicated connotatively with an aesthetic aspect can be categorize as style signal.

C. Research Instrument

In qualitative research, researchers act directly as instruments as well as data collectors. According to Gulo (2000), research instruments are written guidelines about interviews, or observations, or a list of questions, which are prepared to obtain information. Research instrument can be any activity or any tools such as tests, survey, scales, questionnaires, observation, document analysis, or even checklists. It used to help the study to reach the objective state.

This research is using the writer herself as the main research instrument. The documentation technique was developed for research using an analytical approach. The research subjects can be in the form of books, magazines, documents, regulations, meeting minutes, diaries, and even historical objects

such as inscriptions and artifacts (Clemmens, 2003). A data will be credible if it is obtained from the right source and method. Not only had to obtain the data, but the research instruments here also served as a tool to complete this research. Because this research uses qualitative methods, the role of researchers is very important as a research instrument, because researchers who will go directly to find data, make observations, process data, and analyze the data itself.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection is a process to gathering and measuring information or data. This research is using documentation as data collection techniques. Documentation technique is looking for data from the sources of data in the field related to the problem under study. Documentation studies can be utilized to test, interpret and even predict the topic of the study (Moleong, 2001). The role of documentation analysis here is helping to find the lyrics and the actual meaning of the words. Documents in qualitative research can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of the object under study (Ulfatin, 2014).

The steps of collecting the data are written bellow:

1. Searching the song lyrics in the legal music platform. In this research, the source of data is using a legal music platform named Spotify.
2. Reading and understanding the lyrics. After find the songs lyric which will be analyzed, looks for the dominant words or phrase of the lyrics that can be

classified into Denotative and Connotative Meaning with using the theory from Leech (1981).

3. Classifying into the specific types of meaning. After found the types of meaning, the lyrics can be categorized into specific types there are Positive of connotative, Negative of connotative, and Neutral of connotative with using the theory from Cruse (1997).
4. Categorizing the types of message, after finding the specific types of meaning, it should be categorized the types of how the message conveyed by using the Prieto (1969) theory, there are Style Mark and Style Signal.
5. Coding data, after find the datum which answering the research question, the datum have to be coded so that it is easy to classify into componential tables. For example, the lyric “This hurt that I’m holding is getting heavy” can be coded as “1/Neg/SS/0:01 - 0:03/ Comfort Crowd” which means:
 - a. 1 is the number of datum, which mean this datum is the first datum of this research, the number can be changed following the total of the data;
 - b. Neg means Negative of Connotative, which mean this lyric can be classified into Negative of connotative in Connotative Meaning. The type of meaning can be changed according the meaning of the lyric.
 - c. SS is Style-Signal, which mean the lyric can be categorized in style-signal types of message. The type of message can be changed depends on what the words or sentence uses the type of message.
 - d. 0:01-0:03 means that the lyric appear at the second 0:01 until 0:03

- e. Comfort Crowd is Comfort Crowd, the title of the song, this is last part of data coding, the title of the song can be changed according what song which analyzed.
6. Componential Table, after done with data coding, then the data will be classified into the componential table. Componential table will capture all of the data which is needed in the research.

E. Data Validation Techniques

In research, data validation technique is an important part to make the research credible and can be used as reference for further studies. Rourke and Anderson (2004) state that data trust is a term that support the credibility of the research. In qualitative research, data is declared credible and valid if it meets two conditions, namely credibility and reliability. An unreliable or invalid measuring data will produce biased conclusions, not as appropriate, and will provide incorrect information about the condition of the subject or individual known for the test.

To increase validity in qualitative research, the reviewer must describe the information collected objectively without affecting his feelings (M. Mustari & M.T Rahman, 2012). To make sure the validity of the data in this research, there are 2 criteria of selecting the data validator:

1. The validator must have a specialized discipline in Linguistic especially semantics which conforms to the research topic.
2. The validator must have research interest as the research topic.
3. The validator is willing to become a data validator in this research.

To make the data can be more credible, this research need data validator as the data validation techniques. The criteria of the data validator that needed in this research is an expert in the field of linguistic, especially focusing in semantic and has the research interest with this topic. The data validator is needed to make sure that the data of this research is valid and credible. The data validator is taking a responsibility the validity of the data.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

After collecting the data, the data can be analysed based on the theories. In this research the data will be analysed according the types of meaning and the types of message. Spradley (1980) state that the techniques in analysing data are divided into four types, there are:

1. Domain

Spradley (1980) states that domain analysis is needed for researchers to find out how the researched things in the object. Domain analysis is an effort to obtain an overview of the data to answer the research focus. In this stage, the focus is to read the script data in general and carefully to get the domain or what domains are in the data. There is no need to read and understand the data in detail because the target is only to get a domain or realm. The result of this analysis is still a “surface” or “general” level of knowledge about various conceptual domains. From the reading results obtained important things from words, phrases or even sentences to be used as side notes.

Domain is focus on comprehensive and general things. Domain need to be more focused to get the deep conclusion. Data collecting carried out through

observation, exclusive interviews and documentation. In this research, the data collection is using documentation to documenting the songs lyric. This analytical technique is very relevant to be used in exploratory studies. This means that the analysis of the study results is only targeted at obtaining comprehensive information without having to specify the elements in detail.

Song Title	Song Lyric
Comfort Crowd	This hurt that I'm holding is getting heavy
Comfort Crowd	But I'ma keep a smile on my shoulders 'till I'm sweaty
Comfort Crowd	My breath's getting' short and I'm unsteady
...	...

Table 1.1 Domain Table

2. Taxonomy

Taxonomy is more detail than domain. Taxonomic analysis is an analysis that is not just a general exploration, but an analysis that focuses on a particular domain that is very useful for describing the phenomenon or problem that is the target of research. Spradley (1980) states that the result of the analysis using domain techniques must be deepened by using taxonomy analysis. Data collection is carried out continuously through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation so that the data collected is large. Researchers seek to understand certain domains according to the focus of the problem or research objectives. Each domain begins to be understood in depth,

and divides it again into sub-domains, and from that sub-domain is broken down again into more specific parts until the last part of domain.

At this stage of analysis, researchers can explore important domains and sub-domains through consultation with an expert or reading a lot of reference to gain a deeper understanding. The result of the taxonomy is classified by the problem statements. This research is using theories to analyse the data, and get the specific data for connotative and denotative meaning.

Song Title	Song Lyric	Types of Meaning	Types of Connotative	Types of Style Message
Comfort Crowd	This hurt that I'm holding is getting heavy	Connotative	Negative	Style Signal
...
...
...

Table 2.1 Taxonomy Table

3. Componential

In componential analysis, what is organized is not “similarity of elements” in the domain, but the contrast between elements in the domain obtained through selected observations and interviews (Williams, 1988: 137). Every domain has its own characteristics. Then the domain is divided and focused

again using taxonomy analysis to make it more specific and conical. Part of the taxonomy will be reclassified according to their respective characteristics in the component analysis.

After the data is obtained from the component analysis, then it is entered into a table, which is called a component table. Componential table will make it easier for researchers to see data based on its classification. Usually in the component table, data coding is also carried out to make it easier for researchers to identify types of data. Componential table is a table that include all of the specific data which categorized into each research question.

Song Title	Connotative and Denotative Meaning Types							
	Connotative Meaning						Denotative Meaning	
	Positive		Negative		Neutral		Style Mark	Style Signal
	Style Mark	Style Signal	Style Mark	Style Signal	Style Mark	Style Signal		
Comfort Crowd								
...								
...								

Table 3.1 Componential Table

4. Cultural Theme

Spradley (1980) states that cultural theme is the conclusion from the narrated componential table. Cultural theme is the overall conclusion of the

componential table. Cultural theme focuses on the classification which will be inclined into certain aspects. In cultural theme, there will be explained the result of the data analysing in componential table. Analysis of cultural theme is the form of overall assumptions, more than just the sum of the parts of any social and cultural situation that we examine in its circumstances, not just part of the activities, behaviours, places, facilities that exist in the research situation. Cultural theme will pack the finding, theories and previous studies.

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the analysis of the data findings and discussion based on the theoretical background as written in the Chapter II. The researchers will write the result of the analysis based on the types of connotative and denotative meaning in the songs lyric of Conan Gray’s *Kid Krow* album and the types of message style that used in the songs lyric of Conan Gray’s *Kid Krow* album.

A. Research Findings

1. Types of meaning found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray’s *Kid Krow*

Album

Based on the finding focused on song lyrics of Conan Gray’s *Kid Krow* album, the researcher found the data of the types of meaning as following:

Song Title	Types of Connotative and Denotative			
	Connotative Meaning			Denotative Meaning
	Positive	Neutral	Negative	
Comfort Crowd	4	1	5	1
Wish You Were Sober	-	-	4	3
Maniac	-	-	5	5
Checkmate	-	-	5	3
The Cut That Always Bleed	1	-	10	1
Flight or Fight	-	1	1	1
Affluenza	3	-	2	3

Heather	2	1	3	1
Little League	2	-	1	1
The Story	-	-	2	2
Total	12	3	38	21

Table 4.1 Types of Connotative and Denotative

The total data based on the table are 74 data. It categorized according in every types of meaning. As written on the table, the researcher found 21 data of denotative meaning an 53 data of connotative meaning.

a) Denotative meaning

Denotative meaning is the meaning that conveyed or expressed by literal use of a word (Yule, 2020). Denotative refers to the dictionary meaning which indicates the concepts. Denotative meaning or referential meaning is the types of meaning that has straight perception with the dictionaries. In this research, the researchers analyse denotative meaning of several iconic words in the songs lyric of Conan Gray’s Kid Krow Album, there are:

1. Comfort Crowd

a. *Comfort crowd* (6/DM/SM/1:03-1:05/Comfort Crowd)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 6 is denotative meaning. This is because the lyric “*comfort crowd*” can be defined denotatively as “the crowd that has comfortable feeling” for the singer. The word “*comfort*” in Oxford Dictionary means “a state of physical ease and freedom from pain or constraint”. Meanwhile, the word “*crowd*” in Oxford Dictionary means “a large number of people gathered together in a disorganized or unruly way”. The word “*comfort*”

and “*crowd*” in this song means the large number of people that giving the feeling of physical ease and freedom from pain. This song is explaining about the situation of crowd that make the singer feeling uncomfortable but must go through. The singer wants to show the circumstance through the song lyric to deliver the message for the listener. As Conan Gray explaining in an Instagram post about this song, he states that this song is about feeling lonely and isolated, so he wish his friends was around and spend time with him, which is the meaning of the word “*comfort*”.

2. Wish You Were Sober

- a. *I'ma crawl outta the window...* (13/DM/SM/0:28-0:31/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 13 is denotative meaning. This is because the word “*crawl*” can be defined denotatively as “escaping slowly from a place”. Those lyric explaining about the feeling uncomfortable and want to escapism that the singer feel. It is supported by the next lyric “*I don't like anyone around*”, the singer wants to give clearly imagination about the situation that the singer doesn't like it. This song is explaining about the feeling of unspoken love. The singer wants to tell the story about falling in love with someone but choose to keep it as a secret. In this song, it also conveying about the feeling of hope with someone to loving back. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about all those mixed emotions and all the craziness behind being young and getting super drunk and calling someone and telling them that you love them.

- b. *Real sweet, but I wish you were **sober*** (18/DM/SM/1:59-2:01/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 18 is denotative meaning. The word “*sober*” can be defined as “not affected by alcohol” that has the similarity with the meaning by dictionaries. The singer wants to give clearly imagination about the situation of hoping someone who would never tell to anyone about their feeling, unless they were black out drunk. This song is explaining about the feeling of unspoken love. The singer wants to tell the story about falling in love with someone but choose to keep it as a secret. In this song, it also conveying about the feeling of hope with someone to loving back. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about all those mixed emotions and all the craziness behind being young and getting super drunk and calling someone and telling them that you love them.

3. Maniac

- a. *That I'm such **a stalker, a watcher, a psychopath*** (22/DM/SM/0:32-0:37/Maniac)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 22 is denotative meaning. The word “*stalker*” means “a person who harasses or persecutes someone with unwanted attention”, “*watcher*” means “a person who observes attentively” and “*psychopath*” means “unstable and aggressive person” based on Oxford Dictionary. The singer wants to express his feeling in reacting unexpected rumour about himself which created by his crazy ex-lover. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer’s ex-lover keep spreading invalid rumour about himself. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states

that this song is written after he receive any drunk text from his ex-lover that keep call him crazy, psycho, maniac, and spreading bad rumor about himself.

b. *You **maniac*** (23/DM/SM/0:45-0:46/Maniac)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 23 is denotative meaning. The word “*maniac*” means “a person exhibiting wild or violent behaviour” based on the Oxford Dictionary. The singer uses maniac to representing people who has wild, violent or extremely behaviour. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer’s ex-lover keep spreading invalid rumour about himself. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is written after he receive any drunk text from his ex-lover that keep call him crazy, psycho, maniac, and spreading bad rumor about himself.

4. Checkmate

a. *You think you’re **super sly*** (29/Neg/SS/0:20-0:21/Checkmate)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 29 is denotative meaning. The word “*Sly*” means people that having or showing a cunning and deceitful nature. The singer uses “*sly*” to representing people who has manipulative behaviour. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer gives a revenge to his ex-lovers who just cheating and hurting while they are on a relationship. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about revenge to his ex-lover who was just playing with him.

b. *‘cause you think you are winning but **checkmate*** (33/DM/SM/0:42-0:45/Checkmate)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 33 is denotative meaning. The word “*checkmate*” means as “defeat” in the songs lyric, the word has straight meaning as the same in the dictionary, so it can be categorized as denotative meaning. The singer uses “*checkmate*” to representing the situation of same position or win-win position. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer gives a revenge to his ex-lovers who just cheating and hurting while they are on a relationship. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about revenge to his ex-lover who was just playing with him.

5. The Cut That Always Bleed

a. *Bittersweet* (46/DM/SM/1:49-1:52/The Cut that Always Bleed)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 46 is denotative meaning. The word “*bittersweet*” means “arousing pleasure tinged with sadness or pain”. This song is explaining about the about the singer’s pain that will never can be cured and will always be bad memories. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about relationship that was really hard to get over, trying to heal it but the ex-lovers just kept breaking his heart over and over.

6. Flight or Fight

a. *My eyes are welling up* (51/DM/SM/2:38-2:41/Fight or Flight)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 51 is denotative meaning. The phrase “*welling up*” means “tears on the eye”, “someone about to cry”, and “someone who holding their tears”. This song is about finding out feeling of confuse or tired of a situation that had been in before. As Conan Gray explaining

in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about finding out that someone has cheated on or finding out that someone has multiple people in their lives that the singer just did not realize.

7. Affluenza

a. *All these kids have got **affluenza*** (54/DM/SM/0:37-0:41/Affluenza)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 54 is denotative meaning. The word “*affluenza*” means “a psychological malaise supposedly affecting wealthy young people, symptoms of which include a lack of motivation, feelings guilt, and a sense of isolation”. This song is about stories of some wealthy people who were not having happy and healthy life. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how Conan Gray portrayed some people that has wealthy life but does not live happily, He also explaining that this song highlight the topic of money cannot buy happiness.

b. *Fat stack, **cold cash** ...* (57/DM/SM/2:16-2:20/Affluenza)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 57 is denotative meaning. The phrase “*cold cash*” means “money in the form of cash that always readily available”. This song is about stories of some wealthy people who were not having happy and healthy life. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how Conan Gray portrayed some people that has wealthy life but does not live happily, He also explaining that this song highlight the topic of money cannot buy happiness.

8. Heather

a. *She’s got you **mesmerized** ...* (62/DM/SM/0:59-1:06/Heather)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 62 is denotative meaning. The word “*mesmerized*” means “capture of complete attention of someone”. This song is about stories of how Conan Gray being in love with someone who is in love with someone else. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how deep he fell in love with his lovers but that person was in love with another person called “heather”. This song also portrayed the feeling of hate that Conan has into the girl.

9. Little League

a. *Could I get a **rewind**?* (71/DM/SM/1:21-1:23/Little League)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 71 is denotative meaning. The word “*rewind*” has the straight meaning toward the dictionary as “wind back to be the beginning”. This song is about stories of teenager life with all of the problems. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is reminiscing about the past story when he was young, this song describes simpler times and nostalgia.

10. The Story

a. *Now it's on to the **sequel*** (76/DM/SM/1:41-1:43/The Story)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 76 is denotative meaning. The word “*sequel*” means “a recorded work that continues the story before”. This song is about stories of Conan Gray’s life before getting recognized as a famous singer. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about all moments in his life that happened with him and his environment when he grow up and struggling all the problems with love.

b) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the type of meaning conveys feeling, reaction, and expression to words that may be found among some individuals or groups (Yule, 2020). Alan Cruse (1997) divides the types of connotative meaning into three types, there are positive, neutral, and negative connotative. In this research, the researchers analyse connotative meaning of several iconic words in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album.

1. Positive Connotative

b. Comfort Crowd

*but I'm a keep a **smile** on my **shoulders** 'till I'm sweaty (2/Pos/SS/0:04-0:09/Comfort Crowd)*

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 2 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The word “*smile*” and “*shoulder*” contains the word that made people feel good. Those lyrics explaining about the feeling of “sincerely happiness” that the singer feels. This song is explaining about the situation of crowd that make the singer feeling uncomfortable but must go through. The singer wants to show the circumstance through the song lyric to deliver the message for the listener. As Conan Gray explaining in an Instagram post about this song, he states that this song is about feeling lonely, isolated, and depressed holding his pain alone, so he wish his friends was around and spend time with him, which is the meaning of the word “*comfort*”.

*By **blood** we're **bound**... (10/Pos/SS/2:16-2:17/Comfort Crowd)*

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 10 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The word “*blood*” and “*bound*” contains the word that made people feel good. Those lyric explaining about the “invisible bound” or “bound that cannot be separated between the singer and other people. This song is explaining about the situation of crowd that make the singer feeling uncomfortable but must go through. The singer wants to show the circumstance through the song lyric to deliver the message for the listener. As Conan Gray explaining in an Instagram post about this song, he states that this song is about feeling lonely, isolated, and depressed holding his pain alone, so he wish his friends was around and spend time with him, which is the meaning of the word “*comfort*”.

b. The Cut That Always Bleed

A pretty line that I adore (37/pos/SS/0:06-0:09/The Cut That Always Bleed)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 37 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The word “*adore*” contains the word that made people feel good. The word “*adore*” can be interpreted into “an utterance that always be remembered as an unforgettable memory”. This song is explaining about the feeling of unspoken love. The singer wants to tell the story about falling in love with someone but choose to keep it as a secret. In this song, it also conveying about the feeling of hope with someone to loving back. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music

about this song, Conan states that this song is about all those mixed emotions and all the craziness behind being young and getting super drunk and calling someone and telling them that you love them.

c. Affluenza

But a diamond cheers you right up... (55/Pos/SS/0:58-1:02/Affluenza)

Bleed)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 55 is positive connotative meaning This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The phrase “*a diamond cheers you right up*” contains the word that made people feel good. The phrase “diamond cheers you right up” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “someone who has great financially support” or “someone who came from rich family”. This song is about stories of some wealthy people who were not having happy and healthy life. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how Conan Gray portrayed some people that has wealthy life but does not live happily, He also explaining that this song highlight the topic of money cannot buy happiness.

Everyday's your birthday (56/Pos/SS/1:10-1:13/Affluenza)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 56 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The lyric “*every day's your birthday*” contains the word that made people feel good. The lyric “*every day's your birthday*” can be interpreted as “someone who

always been happy and always got what they want every day”. This song is about stories of some wealthy people who were not having happy and healthy life. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how Conan Gray portrayed some people that has wealthy life but does not live happily, He also explaining that this song highlight the topic of money cannot buy happiness.

d. Heather

Brighter than a blue sky... (61/Pos/SS/0:53-0:58/Heather)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 61 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The lyric “*brighter than the blue sky*” contains the word that made people feel good. The lyric “*brighter than the blue sky*” in song lyric can be interpreted as “someone who has bright aura and always get attention from people around”. This song is about stories of how Conan Gray being in love with someone who is in love with someone else. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how deep he fell in love with his lovers but that person was in love with another person called “heather”. This song also portrayed the feeling of hate that Conan has into the girl.

*But how could I hate her? She such an **angel**...* (67/Pos/SS/1:37-1:41/Heather)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 67 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good.

The word “*angel*” contains the word that made people feel good. The word “*angel*” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “a beautiful girl with innocent and kind nature”. This song is about stories of how Conan Gray being in love with someone who is in love with someone else. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how deep he fell in love with his lovers but that person was in love with another person called “*heather*”. This song also portrayed the feeling of hate that Conan has into the girl.

e. Little League

We wore our hearts right on our sleeve... (70/Pos/SS/1:09-1:12/Little League)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 70 is positive connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into positive connotative as Cruse (1997) states that positive connotative is also honorific or words that people feel good. The phrase “*hearts right on our sleeve*” contains the word that made people feel good. The phrase “*hearts right on our sleeve*” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “has intimate emotion with each other”. This song is about stories of teenager life with all of the problems. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is reminiscing about the past story when he was young, this song describes simpler times and nostalgia.

2. Neutral Connotative

a. Comfort Crowd

Say you like your shirt soggy... (10/Pos/SS/2:16-2:17/Comfort Crowd)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 10 is neutral connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into neutral connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Neutral of connotative meaning is words that cause no emotional reaction. The lyric “*you like your shirt soggy*” contains word that causes no emotional reaction. Those lyric explains about someone who does not care about wet shirt or can be interpreted as someone who does not about what bothering them. This song is explaining about the situation of crowd that make the singer feeling uncomfortable but must go through. The singer wants to show the circumstance through the song lyric to deliver the message for the listener. As Conan Gray explaining in an Instagram post about this song, he states that this song is about feeling lonely, isolated, and depressed holding his pain alone, so he wish his friends was around and spend time with him, which is the meaning of the word “*comfort*”.

b. Flight or Fight

Flight or fight... (49/Neu/SS/0:28-0:30/Flight or Fight)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 49 is neutral connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into neutral connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Neutral of connotative meaning is words that cause no emotional reaction. The lyric “*flight or fight*” contains word that causes no emotional reaction. Those lyric can be interpreted as “a choice between get into a fight or leave”. This song is about finding out feeling of confuse or tired of a situation that had been in before. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about finding out that someone has cheated on or

finding out that someone has multiple people in their lives that the singer just did not realize.

3. Negative Connotative

a. Comfort Crowd

*This **hurt** that I'm holding is getting **heavy*** (1/Neg/SS/0:01-0:03/Comfort Crowd)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 1 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The word “*hurt*” and “*heavy*” can provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling of “too hurt” or “extremely hurt” that the singer feels. This song is explaining about the situation of crowd that make the singer feeling uncomfortable but must go through. The singer wants to show the circumstance through the song lyric to deliver the message for the listener. As Conan Gray explaining in an Instagram post about this song, he states that this song is about feeling lonely, isolated, and depressed holding his pain alone, so he wish his friends was around and spend time with him, which is the meaning of the word “*comfort*”.

*But you say trough **a sigh*** (4/Neg/SS/0:35-0:38/Comfort Crowd)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 4 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*My breath’s short and unsteady*” can provoke emotional response. The word “sigh” can represented the feeling of disappoint, anger, sadness, or complaining that the singer feels. This song is explaining about the situation of crowd that make the singer feeling uncomfortable but must go through. The singer wants to show the circumstance through the song lyric to deliver the message for the listener. As Conan Gray explaining in an Instagram post about this song, he states that this song is about feeling lonely, isolated, and depressed holding his pain alone, so he wish his friends was around and spend time with him, which is the meaning of the word “*comfort*”.

b. Wish You Were Sober

This party’s shit... (12/Neg/SS/0:07-0:11/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 12 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*party’s shit*” can provoke emotional response. Those lyric explains about the feeling anger, annoyed, or madness that the singer feel about the current situation that the singer called “party”. This song is explaining about the feeling of unspoken love. The singer wants to tell the story about falling in love with someone but choose to keep it as a secret. In this song, it also conveying about the feeling of hope with

someone to loving back. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about all those mixed emotions and all the craziness behind being young and getting super drunk and calling someone and telling them that you love them.

But I'm over this roller coaster (16/Neg/SS/1:27-1:30/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 16 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*Roller Coaster*” can provoke emotional response. Those lyric explains about the feeling tired with unstable feeling that the singer feel. This song is explaining about the feeling of unspoken love. The singer wants to tell the story about falling in love with someone but choose to keep it as a secret. In this song, it also conveying about the feeling of hope with someone to loving back. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about all those mixed emotions and all the craziness behind being young and getting super drunk and calling someone and telling them that you love them.

c. Maniac

When the alcohol kicked in (19/Neg/SS/0:05-0:07/Maniac)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 19 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as

Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*alcohol kicked in*” can provoke emotional response. Those lyric can be defined as when the singer starts drink alcohol and get uncontrollable. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer’s ex-lover keep spreading invalid rumour about himself. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is written after he receive any drunk text from his ex-lover that keep call him crazy, psycho, maniac, and spreading bad rumor about himself.

*Wrecked your car, called me **crying in the dark*** (25/Neg/SS/1:07-1:09/Maniac)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 25 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*crying in the dark*” can provoke emotional response. Those lyric explains about the feeling of depression and deep sad or crying very hardly. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer’s ex-lover keep spreading invalid rumour about himself. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is written after he receive any drunk text from his ex-lover that keep call him crazy, psycho, maniac, and spreading bad rumor about himself.

d. Checkmate

*Building me up, but **buttercup**, you lied* (30/Neg/SS/0:25-0:28/Checkmate)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 30 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as

Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The word “*buttercup*” can provoke emotional response. The word “*buttercup*” can be referred as someone who has pretty face but also has a bad nature. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer gives a revenge to his ex-lovers who just cheating and hurting while they are on a relationship. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about revenge to his ex-lover who was just playing with him.

Cause I've gotten tired of the games that you play (31/Neg/SS/0:32-0:35/Checkmate)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 31 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The word “*games*” can provoke emotional response. The word “*games*” can be referred into inappropriate things in relationship or dramatic and chaotic relationship. This song is explaining about the situation that the singer gives a revenge to his ex-lovers who just cheating and hurting while they are on a relationship. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about revenge to his ex-lover who was just playing with him.

e. The Cut That Always Bleed

'cause you keep me on a rope (38/Neg/SS/0:17-0:20/The Cut that Always Bleed)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 38 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The word “*rope*” can provoke emotional response. The word “*rope*” can be interpreted as someone who is restrained or too bound by the rules or something in a relationship, in other situation it can be trapped in a bad memory about relationship. This song is explaining about the about the singer’s pain that will never can be cured and will always be bad memories. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about relationship that was really hard to get over, trying to heal it but the ex-lovers just kept breaking his heart over and over.

The lie between your teeth (43/Neg/SS/1:09-1:13/The Cut that Always Bleed)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 43 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*lie between your*” can provoke emotional response. The phrase “*lie between your teeth*” can be interpreted as “the lie that keep in safe very neatly”. This song is explaining about the about the singer’s pain that will never can be cured and will always be bad memories. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about relationship that was really hard to get over, trying to heal it but the ex-lovers just kept breaking his heart over and over.

f. Fight or Fight

*Baby, this is looking like a **crime scene*** (50/Neg/SS/0:58-1:01/Flight or Fight)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 50 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*crime scene*” can provoke emotional response. The phrase “crime scene” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “something that looks so cruel and painful”. This song is about finding out feeling of confuse or tired of a situation that had been in before. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about finding out that someone has cheated on or finding out that someone has multiple people in their lives that the singer just did not realize.

g. Affluenza

*Till I'm **bloody, bloody*** (53/Neg/SS/0:33-0:36/Affluenza)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 53 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The word “*bloody*” can provoke emotional response. The word “bloody” can be defined as a circumstance when someone feels queasy, tired, or bored with something. This song is about stories of some wealthy people who were not having happy and healthy life. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how Conan Gray portrayed some people that has wealthy life but

does not live happily, He also explaining that this song highlight the topic of money cannot buy happiness.

h. Heather

*Walks by What a **sight for sore eyes**...* (60/Neg/SS/0:48-0:53/Heather)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 60 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*a sight for sore eyes*” can provoke emotional response. The phrase “a sight for sore eyes” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “a beautiful view but also feel painful”. This song is about stories of how Conan Gray being in love with someone who is in love with someone else. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how deep he fell in love with his lovers but that person was in love with another person called “heather”. This song also portrayed the feeling of hate that Conan has into the girl.

*I'm **not even half of pretty**...* (64/Neg/SS/1:11-1:16/Heather)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 64 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The phrase “*not even half of pretty*” can provoke emotional response. The phrase “not event half of pretty” in the song lyric can be interpreted as feeling of “ugly” “not worth it” and “insecurity”. This song is about stories of how Conan Gray being in love with someone who is in love with someone else. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple

Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about how deep he fell in love with his lovers but that person was in love with another person called “heather”. This song also portrayed the feeling of hate that Conan has into the girl.

i. The Story

Both our parents were evil... (77/Neg/SS/1:48-1:50/The Story)

The type of meaning that contain in the data number 77 is negative connotative meaning. This lyric can be categorized into negative connotative as Cruse (1997) states that Negative of connotative meaning is often pejorative, words that provoke a denotative emotional response. The word “evil” can provoke emotional response. The word “evil” can be interpreted as “cruel and inappropriate nature, always act wild and has bad behaviour”. This song is about stories of Conan Gray’s life before getting recognized as a famous singer. As Conan Gray explaining in Apple Music about this song, Conan states that this song is about all moments in his life that happened with him and his environment when he grow up and struggling all the problems with love.

2. Types of message style found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray’s Kid

Krow Album

Based on the finding focused on song lyrics of Conan Gray’s *Kid Krow* album, the researcher found the data of the types of message style as following:

Song Title	Types of Message Style	
	Style Signal	Style Mark
Comfort Crowd	10	1
Wish You Were Sober	4	3

Maniac	5	5
Checkmate	5	3
The Cut That Always Bleed	11	1
Flight or Fight	2	1
Affluenza	5	3
Heather	6	1
Little League	3	1
The Story	2	2
Total	53	21

Table 5.1 Types of Message Style

The total data based on the table are 74 data. It categorized according in every types of message style. As written on the table, the researcher found 21 data of style mark and 53 data of style signal.

a) Style Mark

Prieto (1969) states that every literary work has the difference style to convey their message, it can be connotatively or denotatively. Style Mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. Literary works can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning (Prieto, 1969). In this research, the researchers analyse the use of style mark in several iconic words in the songs lyric of Conan Gray’s Kid Krow Album, there are:

- 1) Comfort Crowd

Comfort crowd (6/DM/SM/1:03-1:05/Comfort Crowd)

The type of message that contain in the data number 6 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the phrase “*comfort crowd*” because it can be referred as “the crowd that has comfortable feeling”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. It can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

2) Wish You Were Sober

I'm a crawl outta the window 'cause I don't like anyone around
(13/Neg/SS/0:28-0:31/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of message that contain in the data number 13 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “crawl” because it can be referred denotatively as “escaping slowly from a place”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. It can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

3) Maniac

Tell all of your friends that I'm crazy and drive you mad
(21/DM/SM/0:28-0:32/Maniac)

The type of message that contain in the data number 21 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “crazy” and “drive you mad” has the straight

meaning as “wild and aggressive behaviour”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. It can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

4) Checkmate

*You think you're **super sly*** (29/Neg/SS/0:20-0:21/Checkmate)

The type of message that contain in the data number 29 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “Sly” means people that having or showing a cunning and deceitful nature. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. Literary works can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

5) The Cut That Always Bleed

Bittersweet... (46/DM/SM/1:49-1:52/The Cut that Always Bleed)

The type of message that contain in the data number 46 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “bittersweet” in the songs lyric, based on the Oxford Dictionary, the word “bittersweet” means “arousing pleasure tinged with sadness or pain”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. Literary works can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning

6) Flight or Fight

My eyes are welling up (51/DM/SM/2:38-2:41/Fight or Flight)

The type of message that contain in the data number 51 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “welling up” means “someone almost to cry”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. Literary works can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

7) Affluenza

*All these kids have got **affluenza*** (54/DM/SM/0:37-0:41/Affluenza)

The type of message that contain in the data number 54 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “affluenza” means “a psychological malaise supposedly affecting wealthy young people, symptoms of which include a lack of motivation, feelings guilt, and a sense of isolation”. As Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. It can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

8) Heather

*She’s got you **mesmerized** while I die* (62/DM/SM/0:59-1:06/Heather)

The type of message that contain in the data number 62 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “mesmerized” means “capture of complete attention of someone”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary

works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. It can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

9) Little League

*Could I get a **rewind**?* (71/DM/SM/1:21-1:23/Little League)

The type of message that contain in the data number 71 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “rewind” has the straight meaning toward the dictionary as “wind back to be the beginning”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. Literary works can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

10) The Story

*When the people were **mean*** (72/DM/SM/0:22-0:24/The Story)

The type of message that contain in the data number 72 is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as denotative meaning. The denotative part is shown in the word “mean” has a meaning as “bad behaviour”. Prieto (1969) explains that style mark is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a denotative level. It can be identified as style mark when the works is using any denotative meaning.

b) Style Signal

Prieto (1969) states that every literary work has the difference style to convey their message, it can be connotatively or denotatively. Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary

works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning. In this research, the researchers analyse the use of style mark in several iconic words in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album, there are:

1) Comfort Crowd

*This **hurt** that I'm holding is getting **heavy*** (1/Neg/SS/0:01-0:03/Comfort Crowd)

The type of message that contain in the data number 1 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word "hurt" and "heavy". Those lyric explaining about the feeling of "too hurt" or "extremely hurt" that the singer feels. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

*But I'm a keep a **smile** on my **shoulders** 'till I'm sweaty* (2/Pos/SS/0:04-0:09/Comfort Crowd)

The type of message that contain in the data number 2 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the words "smile" and "shoulder". Those lyrics explaining about the feeling of "sincerely happiness" that the singer feels. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

2) Wish You Were Sober

This party's shit. Wish we could dip (12/Neg/SS/0:07-0:11/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of message that contain in the data number 12 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “party’s shit”. Those lyric explaining about the feeling anger, annoyed, or madness that the singer feel about the current situation that the singer called “party”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

But I'm over this roller coaster (16/Neg/SS/1:27-1:30/Wish You Were Sober)

The type of message that contain in the data number 16 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “over this roller coaster”. Those lyric explaining about the feeling tired with unstable feeling that the singer feel. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. It can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

3) Maniac

When the alcohol kicked in (19/Neg/SS/0:05-0:07/Maniac)

The type of message that contain in the data number 19 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “kicked in” contains words

that provoke emotional response. Those lyric can be defined as when the singer starts drunk alcohol and get uncontrollable. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. It can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

*Wrecked your car, called me **crying in the dark** (25/Neg/SS/1:07-1:09/Maniac)*

The type of message that contain in the data number 25 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “crying in the dark” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explains about the feeling of depression and deep sad or crying very hardly. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

4) Checkmate

*Building me up, but **buttercup, you lied** (30/Neg/SS/0:25-0:28/Checkmate)*

The type of message that contain in the data number 30 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “buttercup”. The word “buttercup” can be referred as someone who has pretty face but also has a bad nature. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

Cause I've gotten tired of the games that you play (31/Neg/SS/0:32-0:35/Checkmate)

The type of message that contain in the data number 31 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “games”. The word “games” can be referred into inappropriate things in relationship. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

5) The Cut That Always Bleed

'cause you keep me on a rope (38/Neg/SS/0:17-0:20/The Cut that Always Bleed)

The type of message that contain in the data number 38 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “rope”. The lyric “keep me on a rope” can be interpreted as someone who is restrained or too bound by the rules or something. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. it can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

And tied a noose around my throat (39/Neg/SS/0:21-0:24/The Cut that Always Bleed)

The type of message that contain in the data number 39 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “tied a noose around my

throat". The phrase "tied a noose around my throat" can be defined as a circumstance when someone cannot express or conveying their feeling because they had something that holding it down. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

6) Flight or Fight

Flight or fight (49/Neu/SS/0:28-0:30/Flight or Fight)

The type of message that contain in the data number 49 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase "flight or fight". The phrase "flight or fight" can be interpreted as "a choice between get into a fight or gone". Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

Baby, this is looking like a crime scene (50/Neg/SS/0:58-1:01/Flight or Fight)

The type of message that contain in the data number 50 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase "crime scene". The phrase "looking like crime scene" in the song lyric can be interpreted as "something that looks so cruel and painful". Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary

works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

7) Affluenza

Baby, life is a breeze (52/Pos/SS/0:26-0:28/Affluenza)

The type of message that contain in the data number 52 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “breeze”. The word “breeze” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “something easy or enjoyable”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

Till I'm bloody, bloody (53/Neg/SS/0:33-0:36/Affluenza)

The type of message that contain in the data number 53 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “bloody”. The word “bloody” can be defined as a circumstance when someone feels queasy, tired, or bored with something. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

8) Heather

Walks by What a sight for sore eyes (60/Neg/SS/0:48-0:53/Heather)

The type of message that contain in the data number 60 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “sight for sore eyes”. The

phrase “a sight for sore eyes” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “a beautiful view but also feel painful”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

Brighter than a blue sky (61/Pos/SS/0:53-0:58/Heather)

The type of message that contain in the data number 61 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “blue sky”. The phrase “brighter than the blue sky” in song lyric can be interpreted as “someone who has bright aura and always get attention from people around”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

9) Little League

Little league (69/Pos/SS/1:04-1:06/Little League)

The type of message that contain in the data number 69 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “little league”. The song lyric can be interpreted as “childhood story”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. The

lyric can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

We wore our hearts right on our sleeves (70/Pos/SS/1:09-1:12/Little League)

The type of message that contain in the data number 70 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “hearts right on our sleeves”. The song phrase “heart on our sleeve” can be interpreted as “showing intimate emotion”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

10) The Story

Both our parents were evil (73/Neg/SS/1:48—1:50/The Story)

The type of message that contain in the data number 72 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the word “evil”. The word “evil” can be interpreted as “cruel and inappropriate nature, always act wild and has bad behaviour”. As Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

An the movie's always running in my head (78/Neg/SS/2;52-2:57/The Story)

The type of message that contain in the data number 78 is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative meaning. The part of connotative meaning is shown in the phrase “running in my head” can be

interpreted as “a story that is always be memorized”. Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher explains about the data that found and analysed in the previous part. This part will answer the research questions that written in the first chapter. The first, this discussion will reveal the types of connotative and denotative meaning by Yule (2020) and Cruse (1997) that found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray'd Kid Krow album and the second this discussion will explain the types of message style by Prieto (1969) that found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album.

The researcher found 74 data after analysed 10 songs of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album. According to the analysis before, this research found 53 data of Connotative meaning and 21 data of denotative meaning. Those data contains of 12 data positive connotative, 3 data neutral connotative, 38 data negative connotative, and 21 data denotative meaning. Following the findings of first research question, the researcher can classify it into the types of message style, the result is 53 implication of style signal and 21 implication of style mark.

The most dominant meaning that found in this research is connotative meaning. Yule (2020) explains that Connotative meaning is the type of meaning

conveys feeling, reaction, and expression to words that may be found among some individuals or groups. According to the finding of connotative meaning, the researcher found dominant type of connotative meaning that found in the song lyric of Conan Gray's *Kid Krow* album is negative connotative. Cruse (1997) states negative of connotative meaning is words that provoke an emotional response.

The researcher found that negative connotative is dominant meaning types in Conan Gray's *Kid Krow* album because the songs writer want to representing his feeling and it conveyed with several words or phrases that contain expressive and emotive feeling, or using figurative meaning. The song lyrics can convey the meaning of the songs or the message through the choosing of words or phrases. Conan Gray as the songs writer mostly use emotional word that can provoke emotional reaction of the listener to deliver the message of the songs, so the researcher found the most dominant meaning types in Conan's songs in *Kid Krow* album is negative connotative meaning.

Based on the dominant data that found in this research, it can be categorized that the 10 songs of Conan Gray's *Kid Krow* Album is delivered using style signal in the type of style message. As Prieto (1969) explains that Style Signal is when literary works communicate the operation of plot at a connotative level. Literary works can be identified as Style Signal when the works is using any connotative meaning.

All of the Conan Gray's songs in the *Kid Krow* album, mostly conveyed the message with using connotative meaning. It supported with the finding of the data

which is 53 data are connotative meaning, so it can be classified into style signal. Conan use connotative meaning to convey the message of his songs, Conan delivers the message of his songs use style signal to representing the figurative meaning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to write the conclusion of what have been found and discussed in the previous chapter. Furthermore, the researcher also would like to write some implications and suggestion in order it will be useful and helpful for the readers.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of connotative and denotative meaning regard to the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album, the researcher has drawn the conclusion as follow:

1. There are three types of connotation and 1 type of denotation found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album. There are positive connotative, neutral connotative, negative connotative, and denotative meaning it self. There are 74 data that researcher has found. Based on those numbers of data, there are 12 data which classified into positive connotative, 3 data which classified into neutral connotative, 38 data

which classified into negative connotative and 21 data which classified into denotative meaning. It indicates that the common connotative meaning has been seen in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album is negative connotative. Negative connotative is frequently used by Conan Gray in his songs in Kid Krow album in order to convey the message and accepted by the listeners who are mostly teenagers.

2. There are two types of message style that used in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album to deliver the message of the songs. There are style signal, and style mark. There are 74 data that researcher has found. Based on those numbers of data, there are 53 data which classified into style signal and 21 data which classified into style mark. It indicates that the common type of message style has been seen in the songs lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow album is style signal. Style signal is frequently used by Conan Gray in his songs lyric in Kid Krow album in order to convey the message using connotative meaning so it will causing emotional effect and accepted by the listeners who are mostly teenagers.

B. Implication

The findings of this research are expected to be a reference for learning connotative and denotative meaning for English student or further researcher. It hopes that this research can help other researchers to know the connotative and denotative meaning that found in the songs lyric of Conan Gray Kid Krow album.

This research can be used as a reference in conducting research related to connotative and denotative meaning. The result of this research can help further researchers who want to study or analyse the types of connotative and denotative meaning.

C. Suggestion

The researcher hopes that further researchers can develop their knowledge of connotative and denotative meaning. the researcher hopes that the next researchers can provide a new perspective on connotative and denotative meaning in the songs lyric. The next researchers can use this research to get an overview to carry out other analyses related to the connotative and denotative meaning.

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APPENDICES
VALIDATION SHEET

This thesis data entitled *Connotative and Denotative Meaning in the Songs Lyric of Conan Gray's Kid Krow Album* had been checked and validated by Febrian, S.Pd., M.Li. in:

Day : Wednesday

Date : April 26th, 2023

Surakarta, 26th April 2023

Validator



Febrian, S.Pd., M.Li.

TABLE OF DATA

CONNOTATIVE AND DENOTATIVE IN THE SONGS LYRIC OF CONAN GRAY’S KID KROW ALBUM

(A Semantic Approach)

Data Coding	Song Title	Textual Data	Types of Meaning	Types of Message	Explanation	Valid/ Invalid/ Notes
1/Neg/SS/0:01-0:03/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	This hurt that I’m holding is getting heavy	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “hurt that I’m holding is getting heavy” can provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling of “too hurt” or “extremely hurt” that the singer feels. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid

2/Pos/SS/0:04-0:09/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	But I'm a keep a smile on my shoulders 'till I'm sweaty	Connotative – Positive Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “keep a smile on my shoulders ‘till I’m sweaty” contains the word that made people feel good. Those lyrics explaining about the feeling of “sincerely happiness” that the singer feels • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
3/Neg/SS/0:21-0:24/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	My breath's getting short and I'm unsteady	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “breath's getting short and I'm unsteady” contains word that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling of “anxiety” that 	Valid

					<p>the singer feels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
4/Neg/SS/0:35-0:38/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	But you say trough a sigh	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “you say through a sigh” contains word that provoke emotional response. The word “sigh” can represented the feeling of disappoint, anger, sadness, or complaining that the singer feels. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid

5/pos/SS/0:42-0:45/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	I just needed a company now	Connotative – positive Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “I just needed a company now” contains word that make people feel good. The word “company” can be interpreting as a “friend” that the singer want to convey it connotatively. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
6/DM/SM/1:03-1:05/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Denotative meaning classification. This is because the lyric “comfort crowd” can be defined denotatively as “the crowd that has comfortable feeling” for the singer. • The type of message that 	Valid

					contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark.	
7/Neg/SS/1:14-1:23/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	We rot, thinking lots bout nothing , I could spend a lifetime sitting here talking	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “we rot, thinking lots about nothing” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling of “a long waiting” or “a hopeless waiting” that the singer want to convey. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
8/Neg/SS/1:23-1:27/Comfort	Comfort Crowd	And even if I cry all over your body	Connotative – Negative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that 	Valid .

Crowd		you don't really mind	Connotative		<p>contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric "cry all over your body" contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling of begging for someone for a serious matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
9/Neu/SS?1:31-1:33/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	Say you like your shirt soggy	Connotative – Neutral Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Neutral Connotative classification. This is because the word "soggy" causing no emotional reaction. Those lyric explaining about someone who doesn't care about what bothering them. The type of message that 	Valid

					contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
10/Pos/SS/2:16-2:17/Comfort Crowd	Comfort Crowd	By blood we're bound	Connotative – Positive connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “blood we’re bound” contains word that make people feel good. Those lyric explaining about the “invisible bound” or “bound that cannot be separated between the singer and other people. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
11/pos/SS/1:21-2:23/Comfort	Comfort Crowd	Through smiles and pouts	Connotative – Positive		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he type of meaning that 	Valid

Crowd			Connotative		<p>contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “smiles and pouts” contains word that make people feel good. Those lyric explaining about the process of life that have happiness and sadness parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
12/Neg/SS/0:07-0:11/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	This party’s shit. Wish we could dip	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “this part’s shit, wish we could dip” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling anger, annoyed, or madness that the singer feel about the current 	Valid

					<p>situation that the singer called “party”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
13/Neg/SS/0:28-0:31/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	I’m a crawl outta the window ‘ cause I don’t like anyone around	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is connotative with negative connotative. This is because the lyric “I’m a crawl outta the window” can be defined denotatively as “escaping slowly from a place”. Those lyric explaining about the feeling uncomfortable and want to get escape from the crowded moment and it meaning of the singer feeling. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as connotative Meaning. The phrase or 	Valid

					sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
14/Neg/SS/0:36-0:37/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	But this is definitely not my crowd	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “definitely not my crowd” contains words that causing emotional word. Those lyric explaining about the feeling uncomfortable with the circumstance that the singer feel about the current situation. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
15/DM/SM/0:51-0:58/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	Save me ‘till the party is over	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Denotative meaning classification. This is because the phrase “save 	Valid

					<p>me” can be defined as “keep me safe” that has the similarity with the meaning by dictionaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	
16/Neg/SS/1:27-1:30/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	But I’m over this roller coaster	Negative connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “over this roller coaster” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about the feeling tired with unstable feeling that the singer feel. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can 	Valid

					be disclosed as Style Signal.	
17/Neg/SS/1:41-1:43/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	Nineteen but you act twenty five now	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric “nineteen but you act twenty five” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explaining about how people looks or act more mature than the ages in a bad way. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
18/DM/SM/1:59-2:01/Wish You Were Sober	Wish You Were Sober	Real sweet, but I wish you were sober	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Denotative meaning classification. This is because the word “sober” can be defined as “not affected by alcohol” that has the similarity with the 	Valid

					<p>meaning by dictionaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	
19/Neg/SS/0:05-0:07/Maniac	Maniac	When the alcohol kicked in	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the phrase “kicked in” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric can be defined as when the singer starts drunk alcohol and get uncontrollable. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
20/Neg/SS/0:24-	Maniac	So you should turn	Connotative –	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that 	Valid

0:27/Maniac		back to your rat pack, tell them I'm trash	Negative Connotative		<p>contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric "back to your rat pack" contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric can be defined as "bad story in the past" or "person with bad behaviour".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
21/DM/SM/0:28-0:32/Maniac	Maniac	Tell all of your friends that I'm crazy and drive you mad	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the lyric "I'm crazy and drive you mad" means that the word "crazy" and "drive you mad" has the straight meaning as "wild and aggressive behaviour" • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the 	Valid

					lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark.	
22/DM/SM/0:32-0:37/Maniac	Maniac	That I'm such a stalker, a watcher, a psychopath	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. The word "stalker" means "a person who harasses or persecutes someone with unwanted attention", "watcher" means "a person who observes attentively" and "psychopath" means "unstable and aggressive person" based on Oxford Dictionary. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	Valid
23/DM/SM/0:45-0:46/Maniac	Maniac	You maniac	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. The word "maniac" means 	Valid

					<p>“a person exhibiting wild or violent behaviour” based on the Oxford Dictionary. The singer use maniac to representing people who has wild, violent or extremely behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	
24/Neg/SS/1:04-1:06/Maniac	Maniac	You just went too far	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the phrase “went too far” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric can be defined about someone that doing something that cross the line or person which being unreasonable. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that 	Valid

					identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
25/Neg/SS/1:07-1:09/Maniac	Maniac	Wrecked your car, called me crying in the dark	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the phrase “wrecked your car” and “crying in the dark” contains words that provoke emotional response. Those lyric explains about the feeling of depression and deep sad or crying very hardly. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
26/DM/SM/2:06-2:07/Maniac	Maniac	Psychopathic	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word 	Valid

					<p>“psychopathic” means people with unstable and aggressive or obsessive behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	
27/DM/SM/2:07-2:10/Maniac	Maniac	Don't be so dramatic .	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “dramatic” means people behaviour that intending or intended to create an effect. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	Valid
28/Neg/SS/2:11-2:15/Maniac	Maniac	We had magic, but you made it tragic	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative 	Valid

					<p>Connotative classification. The word “magic” can be referred as a “chance” or “opportunity” in this song, and the word “tragic” means bad situation or worse circumstance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
29/Neg/SS/0:20-0:21/Checkmate	Checkmate	You think you’re super sly	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “Sly” means people that having or showing a cunning and deceitful nature. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	Valid

30/Neg/SS/0:25-0:28/Checkmate	Checkmate	Building me up, but buttercup, you lied	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The word “buttercup” can be referred as someone who has pretty face but also has a bad nature. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
31/Neg/SS/0:32-0:35/Checkmate	Checkmate	Cause I’ve gotten tired of the games that you play	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The word “games” can be referred into inappropriate things in relationship. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can 	Valid

					be disclosed as Style Signal.	
32/Neg/SS/0:38-0:41/Checkmate	Checkmate	So cry me a river 'till you drown in the lake	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase ‘cry me river” and “till you drown in the lake” can be interpreted as an emotion when someone has falling into a deep crying because of something • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
33/DM/SM/0:42-0:45/Checkmate	Checkmate	'cause you think you are winning but checkmate	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “checkmate” means as “defeat” in the songs lyric, the word has straight meaning as the same in the dictionary, so it can be categorized as denotative 	Valid

					<p>meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	
34/Neg/SS/1:03-1:06/Checkmate	Checkmate	Date in the park I'll play it super dumb	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “super dumb” can be interpreted as an emotion when someone has falling into a deep crying because of something The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
35/Neg/SS/1:06/-1:12/Checkmate	Checkmate	Holding your hand but in the other one I'm	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative 	Valid

		holding loaded gun			<p>Connotative classification. The phrase “holding loaded gun” can be interpreted as someone who is waiting the right time to do something or attacking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
36/DM/SM/2:17-2:19/Checkmate	Checkmate	‘cause you’re just a narcissist who’s totally fake	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “narcissist” in the songs lyric, based on the Oxford Dictionary, the word “narcissist” means “a person who has an excessive interest in or admiration themselves”. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or 	Valid

					sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark	
37/pos/SS/0:06-0:09/The Cut That Always Bleed	The Cut That Always Bleed	A pretty line that I adore .	Connotative – positive Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. The word “adore” can be interpreted into “an utterance that always be remembered as a bad memory” The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
38/Neg/SS/0:17-0:20/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	‘cause you keep me on a rope .	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “keep me on a rope” can be interpreted as someone who is restrained or too bound by the rules or something. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style 	Valid

					Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
39/Neg/SS/0:21-0:24/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	And tied a noose around my throat	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “tied a noose around my throat” can be defined as a circumstance when someone cannot express or conveying their feeling because they had something that holding it down. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
40/Neg/SS/0:26-0:29/The Cut That Always Bleed	The Cut That Always Bleed	You’re gone, then back at my door	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative 	Valid

					<p>Connotative classification. The phrase “back at my door” can be defined as someone who already left other people but coming back again.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
41/Neg/SS/0:42-0:45/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	I don't wanna have another heart attack	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “heart attack” can be interpreted as an emotion or feels something like being offended or causing heart break. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can 	Valid

					be disclosed as Style Signal.	
42/Neg/SS/0:46-0:54/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	I can't be your lover on a leash	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “lover on a leash” can be interpreted as an emotion feeling of being in a constrained and torturous relationship, or being a lover for just a necessity. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
43/Neg/SS/1:09-1:13/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	The lie between your teeth	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “lie between your teeth” can be interpreted as “the lie that keep in safe very neatly” • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style 	Valid

					Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
44/Neg/SS/1:13-1:16/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	The cut that always bleed	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “cut that always bleed” can be defined as “wound that won’t to heal” or “broken heart that cannot be healed or forgotten”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
45/Neg/SS/1:31-1:34/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	Then beat my heart to black and blue	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “black and 	Valid

					<p>blue” can be defined as a feeling of deep sadness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
46/DM/SM/1:49-1:52/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	Bittersweet,	Denotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “bittersweet” in the songs lyric, based on the Oxford Dictionary, the word “bittersweet” means “arousing pleasure tinged with sadness or pain”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	Valid
47/Neg/SS/1:52-1:56/The Cut that	The Cut that Always Bleed	‘cause I can’t breathe inside	Connotative – Negative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is 	Valid

Always Bleed		your arm	Connotative		<p>Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “can’t breathe inside your arm” can be defined as feeling of someone who cannot do anything freely because of constrained by pain and bad memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
48/Neg/SS/2:00-2:07/The Cut that Always Bleed	The Cut that Always Bleed	Can’t live another minute bleedin’ from my back	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “bleeding from my back” can be defined as holding back a very deep feeling of pain and hurt that the singer want to convey through the song. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative 	Valid

					Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
49/Neu/SS/0:28-0:30/Flight or Fight	Flight or Fight	Flight or fight	Connotative – Neutral Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Neutral Connotative classification. The phrase “flight or fight” can be interpreted as “a choice between get into a fight or gone”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
50/Neg/SS/0:58-1:01/Flight or Fight	Flight or Fight	Baby, this is looking like a crime scene	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase “looking like crime scene” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “something that looks so cruel and painful”. • The type of message that 	Valid

					contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
51/DM/SM/2:38-2:41/Fight or Flight	Fight or Flight	My eyes are welling up	Denotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “welling up” means “someone almost to cry”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	Valid
52/Pos/SS/0:26-0:28/Affluenza	Affluenza	Baby, life is a breeze	Connotative – Positive connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. The word “breeze” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “something easy or enjoyable”. • The type of message that 	Valid

					contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
53/Neg/SS/0:33-0:36/Affluenza	Affluenza	Till I'm bloody, bloody	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The word “bloody” can be defined as a circumstance when someone feels queasy, tired, or bored with something. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
54/DM/SM/0:37-0:41/Affluenza	Affluenza	All these kids have got affluenza	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “affluenza” means “a 	valid

					<p>psychological malaise supposedly affecting wealthy young people, symptoms of which include a lack of motivation, feelings guilt, and a sense of isolation”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	
55/Pos/SS/0:58-1:02/Affluenza	Affluenza	But a diamond cheers you right up	Connotative – Positive Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. The phrase “diamond cheers you right up” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “someone who has great financially support” or “someone who came from rich family” • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or 	Valid

					sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
56/Pos/SS/1:10-1:13/Affluenza	Affluenza	Everyday's your birthday	Connotative – positive connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. The phrase “everyday's your birthday” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “someone who always been happy and always got what they need everyday” • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
57/DM/SM/2:16-2:20/Affluenza	Affluenza	Fat stack, cold cash,	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “cold cash” means “money in the form of cash that always readily available” 	Valid

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	
58/DM/SM/2:20-2:24/Affluenza	Affluenza	You've always had it real lavish, first-class.	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word "first-class" means "a set of people or things grouped together as the best". The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark 	Valid
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
59/Neg/SS/2:26-2:31/Affluenza	Affluenza	Trust fund, gold tongue, 80 grand in both your hands, but no love.	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The song lyric can be interpreted as "someone 	Valid

					<p>who has great financially or being a rich people, but doesn't have love"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
60/Neg/SS/0:48-0:53/Heather	Heather	Walks by What a sight for sore eyes	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. The phrase "a sight for sore eyes" in the song lyric can be interpreted as "a beautiful view but also feel painfull". The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
61/Pos/SS/0:53-	Heather	Brighter than a	Connotative –	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that 	Valid

0:58/Heather		blue sky	Positive Connotative		<p>contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. The phrase “brighter than the blue sky” in song lyric can be interpreted as “someone who has bright aura and always get attention from people around”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
62/DM/SM/0:59-1:06/Heather	Heather	She’s got you mesmerized while I die	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is denotative classification. This is because the word “mesmerized” means “capture of complete attention of someone”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using 	Valid

					denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark	
63/Neu/SS/1:06-1:10/Heather	Heather	Why would you ever kiss me? .	Connotative – Neutral Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Neu Connotative classification. This is because the song lyric contain words that no causing emotion reaction. The phrase “kiss me” can be interpreted as the singer feeling of questioning why someone can loving him/her. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
64/Neg/SS/1:11-1:16/Heather	Heather	I’m not even half of pretty .	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric provoke emotional reaction. The phrase “not event half of pretty” in the song lyric can be 	Valid

					<p>interpreted as feeling of “ugly” “not worth it” and “insecurity”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
65/Neg/SS/1:32-1:37	Heather	Put your arm around her shoulder, now I’m getting colder	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that provokes emotional reaction. The phrase “getting colder” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “feeling lonelier and falling deeper into break heart”. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can 	Valid

					be disclosed as Style Signal.	
66/Pos/SS/1:37-1:41/Heather	Heather	But how could I hate her? She such an angel	Connotative – Positive Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that causing happy reaction. The word “angel” in the song lyric can be interpreted as “a beautiful girl with innocent and kind nature” • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
67/Neg/SS/1:00-1:03/Little League	Little League	We were the dumb, the wild, the free	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that causing happy reaction. The song lyric can be interpreted as “describe the nature of young man who is still 	Valid

					<p>free and likes to play around”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
68/Pos/SS/1:04-1:06/Little League	Little League	Little league	Connotative – Positive Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that causing happy reaction. The song lyric can be interpreted as “childhood story”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	Valid
69/Pos/SS/1:09-1:12/Little League	Little League	We wore our hearts right on	Connotative – Positive		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is 	Valid

		our sleeves	Connotative		<p>Connotative with Positive Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that causing happy reaction. The song phrase “heart on our sleeve” can be interpreted as “showing intimate emotion”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
70/DM/SM/1:21-1:23/Little League	Little League	Could I get a rewind?	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Denotative. The word “rewind” has the straight meaning toward the dictionary as “wind back to be the beginning” • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be 	Valid

					disclosed as Style Mark.	
71/DM/SM/0:22-0:24	The Story	When the people were mean	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Denotative. The word “mean” has a meaning as “bad behaviour”. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	Valid
72/DM/SM/1:41-1:43/The Story	The Story	Now it’s on to the sequel	Denotative	Style Mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Denotative. The word “sequel” means “a recorded work that continues the story before”. The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Mark. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Denotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using denotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Mark. 	Valid
73/Neg/SS/1:48-1:50/The Story	The Story	Both our parents	Connotative – Negative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is 	Valid

		were evil	Connotative		<p>Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that provokes emotional reaction. The word “evil” can be interpreted as “cruel and inappropriate nature, always act wild and has bad behaviour”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal. 	
74/Neg/SS/2;52-2:57/The Story	The Story	An the movie’s always running in my head	Connotative – Negative Connotative	Style Signal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of meaning that contain in the lyric is Connotative with Negative Connotative classification. This is because the lyric contain word that provokes emotional reaction. The phrase “running in my head” can be interpreted as “a story that is always be memorized”. • The type of message that contain in the lyric is Style 	Valid

					Signal. This is because the lyric contain of phrase that identified as Connotative Meaning. The phrase or sentence that using connotative meaning can be disclosed as Style Signal.	
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